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## Health and Safety

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Data and analysis regarding health and vital statistics were provided by the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support and the Minnesota Department of Health. Statistics included reflect the most recent data available at the time this section was completed – usually 1997 data. Additional public health information can be obtained by contacting the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support, 673-2301.

The statistics regarding public safety were compiled by the Minneapolis Police Department, and reported in their 1997 Annual Report, and by the Minneapolis Fire Department. Information on crime prevention activity was provided by the Minneapolis Office of Community Crime Prevention/SAFE.

This chapter can also be found on the city's web site at: [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/planning](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/planning)

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## Health and Family Support

The United States Public Health Service has set specific and measurable goals for several health priority areas. These objectives were set to reduce deaths and disability, to improve the health of all Americans, and to outline goals for providers of health care. As an indicator of overall community health, the health department is monitoring the city's progress toward meeting these nationwide goals.

### Births

This section presents selected characteristics on resident births in 1996 and 1997, the most recent data available. There are several factors which can be used to consider the health status of mothers and infants. Some of these factors which are related to pregnancy outcome and reflect health status are the mother's age and education level, her marital status, and the use of prenatal care. Birth data indicate the need for continued efforts to improve the health of mothers and children in Minneapolis. Substantial differences in health status exist among population groups.

It should be noted that in a number of individual cases certain characteristics were not reported. In all instances the percentages are based on only the reported cases for each characteristic, but the totals include the unknown cases. The number of unreported cases is due to incomplete data collection in some area hospitals. Caution, therefore, is required in interpreting some of the data.

#### MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT BIRTHS 1977 – 1997

Year	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
1997	6,062	16.8
1996	5,790	15.9
1995	5,739	15.7
1994	5,943	16.2
1993	6,032	16.4
1992	6,273	17.1
1991	6,612	17.9
1990	6,632	18.0
1989	6,698	18.3
1988	6,481	18.2
1987	6,374	17.9
1986	6,564	18.2
1985	6,615	18.3
1984	6,299	17.3
1983	6,114	16.8
1982	6,289	17.2
1981	6,225	16.8
1980	5,941	16.0
1979	5,625	15.2
1978	5,419	14.6
1977	5,359	14.7

<sup>1</sup> Births per 1,000 population.

There were 6,062 live births to Minneapolis residents in 1997 for a birth rate of 16.8 births per 1,000 population. The number of resident births and birth rate in 1997 increased slightly as compared to these numbers in 1996. However, the overall trend of resident births and birth rates has been declining. The 1995 birth rate of 15.7 was the lowest since 1979.

Birth statistics presented in this report by race reflect the mother's race which is directly reported on the birth certificate. The racial distribution of resident live births has changed significantly over the past decade. In 1997, 39.6 percent of resident births were to women of color, compared to 20.5 percent in 1980. The resident births in 1997 increased among all races except for the category Asian/Pacific Islander where the resident births decreased in comparison to the numbers in 1996.

#### MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S RACE 1996 AND 1997

	1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	3,284	56.7	3,452	56.9
African American	1,525	26.3	1,622	26.8
American Indian	241	4.2	267	4.4
Asian/Pac. Islander	529	9.2	507	8.4
Unknown/Missing	211	3.6	214	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,062</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The distribution of births by mother's age remained stable between 1996 and 1997. In 1997, 14.5 percent of births were to women less than 20 years old, 47.8 percent were to women between 20 and 29 years, and 37.8 percent were to women 30 years and older. The proportion of births to women 30 years and over has increased significantly over the past two decades. In 1975, 14.2 percent of resident births were to women 30 and over, by 1997 this percentage had increased to 38 percent. The percent of births to younger women, under the age of 20, had been increasing for many years, but has remained fairly constant since 1992 and in 1997 was 14.5 percent.

#### MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER 1996 AND 1997

Age Group Of Mother	1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15 years	22	0.4	31	0.5
15 – 17 years	369	6.4	350	5.8
18 – 19 years	434	7.5	495	8.2
20 – 24 years	1,330	23.0	1,351	22.3
25 – 29 years	1,441	24.9	1,545	25.5
30 – 34 years	1,336	23.1	1,446	23.9
35 – 39 years	707	12.1	674	11.1
40 years +	151	2.6	170	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,062</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Births to women under 18 years of age were 6.3 percent in 1997 down from 6.8 percent in 1996. There is a substantial difference in proportions of births to women of different racial groups. The proportion was 14.6 percent for American Indians, 11.7 percent for African Americans, 9.3 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 2.6 percent for Whites.

**MOTHER'S AGE LESS THAN 18 YEARS  
BY MOTHER'S RACE  
1996 AND 1997**

	1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	88	2.7	88	2.6
African American	188	12.3	190	11.7
American Indian	39	16.2	39	14.6
Asian/Pac. Islander	49	9.3	47	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>6.3</b>

Birth to unmarried women often result in the family's entry into poverty. As long as the number of births to unmarried women remains high, the number of families living in poverty also is expected to remain high. Births to unmarried women accounted for 44.5 percent of total births in 1997, relatively constant in the last five years after significant increases during the two decades prior. The proportions by racial group are 88.8 percent for American Indians, 71.6 percent for African Americans, and 31.2 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 29.6 percent for Whites.

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED  
WOMEN BY MOTHER'S RACE  
1996 AND 1997**

	1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	1,017	31.0	1,023	29.6
African American	1,090	71.5	1,162	71.6
American Indian	214	88.8	237	88.8
Asian/Pac. Islander	164	31.0	158	31.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>44.5</b>

Mothers with less than a high school education accounted for 23.3 percent of resident births in 1997. The proportion is highest for American Indians (45.7 percent), followed by Asian/Pacific Islanders (38.7 percent), African Americans (32.5 percent) and Whites (14.8 percent). The proportions of births to mothers with less than a high school education increased slightly for Whites while decreasing in all other racial categories in 1997 as compared to the proportions in 1996. It should be noted that a significant number of births, 3.6 percent of the total resident births (218 cases) in 1997, did not report on mother's education level.

**MOTHER'S EDUCATION LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL BY  
MOTHER'S RACE  
1996 AND 1997**

	1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	407	12.6	509	14.8
African American	500	33.6	527	32.5
American Indian	128	54.5	122	45.7
Asian/Pac. Islander	187	40.0	196	38.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>23.3</b>

**Prenatal Care**

The national goal for prenatal care states that "by the Year 2000, the proportion of women who obtain no prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy should not exceed ten percent." In 1997, the city's proportion of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester was 70.5 percent overall as compared to 69.5 percent in 1996. The percentages for specific population groups were 74.2 for Whites, 54.8 percent for African Americans, 43.1 percent for American Indians, 47.1 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders. 8.4 percent (510 cases) of resident births in 1997 did not have prenatal care information, which should be kept in mind in data interpretation.

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S RACE  
WITH FIRST TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE  
1996 AND 1997**

	1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,450	79.5	2,561	74.2
African American	838	59.9	888	54.8
American Indian	107	50.5	115	43.1
Asian/Pac. Islander	210	46.5	239	47.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>3,912</b>	<b>70.5</b>

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS  
BY AGE OF MOTHER AND COMMUNITY  
1995 – 1997**

Community	Less than 18 years		18 – 19 years		20 years and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Camden	130	8.5	119	7.7	1,283	83.5
Northeast	67	4.4	97	6.4	1,352	89.2
Near North	339	14.1	324	13.5	1,742	72.4
Central	20	3.8	65	12.4	440	83.8
University	30	3.6	47	5.6	767	90.9
Calhoun Isles	18	2.2	18	2.2	767	95.5
Phillips	147	10.6	186	13.3	1,061	76.1
Powderhorn	262	8.4	306	9.9	2,537	81.7
Longfellow	55	5.1	48	4.4	981	90.5
Nokomis	44	2.6	67	3.9	1,609	93.5
Southwest	26	1.2	36	1.7	2,117	97.2
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>15,068</b>	<b>85.7</b>

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS  
BY MOTHER'S RACE AND COMMUNITY  
1995 – 1997**

	White		African American		American Indian		Asian / Pacific Islander	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Camden	850	55.3	411	26.8	49	3.2	174	11.3
Northeast	1,202	79.3	128	8.4	75	4.9	59	3.9
Near North	355	14.8	1,397	58.1	66	2.7	502	20.9
Central	225	42.9	210	40.0	17	3.2	35	6.7
University	382	45.3	229	27.1	22	2.6	174	20.6
Calhoun Isles	704	87.7	42	5.2	4	0.5	35	4.4
Phillips	362	26.0	542	38.9	280	20.1	131	9.4
Powderhorn	1,510	48.6	994	32.0	152	4.9	277	8.9
Longfellow	808	74.5	154	14.2	43	4.0	46	4.2
Nokomis	1,441	83.8	165	9.6	20	1.2	56	3.3
Southwest	1,968	90.3	121	5.6	10	0.5	44	2.0
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>10,072</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>4,546</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>8.9</b>

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS  
BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND COMMUNITY  
1995 – 1997**

	Low Weight		Less than High School Education		First Trimester Prenatal Care		Births to Unmarried Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Camden	134	8.7	364	23.7	1,054	68.6	746	48.6
Northeast	118	7.8	291	19.2	1,056	69.7	620	40.9
Near North	276	11.5	1,001	41.6	1,258	52.3	1,609	66.9
Central	39	7.4	143	27.2	296	56.4	276	52.6
University	62	7.3	136	16.1	529	62.7	273	32.3
Calhoun Isles	47	5.7	37	4.6	630	78.5	183	22.8
Phillips	157	11.3	651	46.7	607	43.5	959	68.8
Powderhorn	254	8.2	1,006	32.4	1,681	54.1	1,906	61.4
Longfellow	86	7.9	126	11.6	756	69.7	386	35.6
Nokomis	97	5.6	108	6.3	1,362	79.2	396	23.0
Southwest	104	4.8	65	3.0	1,856	85.2	321	14.7
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>11,416</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>7,918</b>	<b>45.0</b>

The percent of women receiving late or no prenatal care decreased from 8.1 percent in 1996 to 7.5 percent in 1997. The decrease occurred across racial groups except African American.

From 1990 to 1997 the proportions declined from 5.4 to 5.2 percent for Whites, from 17.2 to 11.6 percent for African Americans, from 28.0 percent to 13.9 percent for American Indians, and from 13.7 percent to 6.9 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander women. Interpretation of prenatal care trends should be viewed cautiously due to a high number of cases for which no information is available.

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S RACE  
WITH NONE OR THIRD TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE  
1996 AND 1997**

	1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	162	5.3	178	5.2
African American	160	11.4	188	11.6
American Indian	34	16.0	37	13.9
Asian/Pac. Islander	50	11.0	35	6.9
Total	429	8.1	454	7.5

**Low Weight Births**

The national goal for reducing low birth weight in babies states that "by the Year 2000, low birth weight babies (5.5 pounds and under) should constitute no more than five percent of all births. No population group should have a rate that exceeds nine percent of all live births." The proportion of low weight births among Minneapolis residents was 8 percent overall in 1997, a decrease from 8.3 percent in 1996. For various racial groups the proportions of low weight births in 1997 were: African American, 11.7 percent; American Indian, 8.6 percent; Asian/Pacific Islander, 6.9 percent; Whites, 6.2 percent.

**LOW WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS<sup>1</sup>  
TO MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENTS BY MOTHER'S RACE  
1996 AND 1997**

	1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	216	6.6	214	6.2
African American	187	12.3	189	11.7
American Indian	27	11.2	23	8.6
Asian/Pac. Islander	32	6.0	35	6.9
Total	482	8.3	484	8.0

<sup>1</sup> Low weight live births were 5.5 pounds (2500 gms) or less.

Three years of data for the period 1995 through 1997 are combined for a comparison of birth characteristics by community. Neighborhood summary data are available from the Department of Health and Family Support on request.

**Induced Abortions**

During 1997, there were 2,866 reported induced abortions, reflecting a ratio of 472.8 abortions per 1,000 resident live births. The number of abortions decreased by 1.2 percent from 1996 to 1997. The number of abortions had been declining from 1985 to 1994, although an increase was found for 1995 and 1996.

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENTS  
REPORTED INDUCED ABORTIONS  
1982 – 1997**

Year	Number	Ratio <sup>2</sup>
1997	2,866	472.8
1996	2,921	504.5
1995	2,815	490.5
1994	2,701	454.5
1993	2,720	450.9
1992	2,931	467.2
1991	2,983	451.1
1990	3,174	478.6
1989	3,312	494.5
1988	3,501	540.2
1987	3,415	545.0
1986	3,488	531.4
1985	3,641	550.4
1984	3,535	561.2
1983	3,203	523.9
1982	3,465	551.0

<sup>2</sup> Induced abortions per 1,000 live births.

The number of abortions to women under 15 years of age increased from 13 in 1996 to 22 in 1997. An increase in the number of abortions from 1996 to 1997 also occurred in age groups 18 – 19 years and 40 years and over. Abortions to the rest of the age groups of women decreased from 1996 to 1997 with the age groups 15 – 17 years and 30 – 34 years the most significantly. The proportions of decreases for the two age groups are 16.2 and 14.1 percent respectively.

**INDUCED ABORTIONS REPORTED FOR MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENTS  
1996 AND 1997**

Age Group	1996			1997		
	No.	%	Ratio <sup>1</sup>	No.	%	Ratio <sup>1</sup>
Under 15	13	0.5	590.9	22	0.8	709.7
15 – 17	154	5.3	417.3	129	4.5	368.6
18 – 19	270	9.3	622.1	318	11.1	642.4
20 – 24	969	33.2	728.6	964	33.6	713.6
25 – 29	801	27.5	555.9	764	26.7	494.5
30 – 34	438	15.0	327.8	376	13.1	260.0
35 – 39	217	7.4	306.9	201	7.0	298.2
40 +	53	1.8	351.0	73	2.6	429.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>504.5</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>472.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Induced abortions per 1,000 live births.

**Infant Mortality**

In 1997, there were 53 deaths to children under the age of one year for an infant mortality rate of 8.7 per 1,000 live births, lowest in the past 20 years. The infant mortality rate decreased to 8.7 per 1,000 live births from a rate of 10.4 in 1996. The overall trend of numbers and rates of infant deaths had been declining with fluctuations in some years. Annual fluctuations in the infant mortality rate should be interpreted cautiously as the rate is based on the small number of events. The three-year average infant mortality rate for 1995 – 1997 was 10.4 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 11.1 deaths per 1,000 live births for the period of 1992 – 1994.

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT INFANT MORTALITY  
1977 – 1997**

Year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>
1997	53	8.7
1996	60	10.4
1995	70	12.2
1994	58	9.8
1993	68	11.3
1992	76	12.1
1991	85	12.9
1990	79	11.9
1989	73	10.9
1988	73	11.3
1987	81	12.7
1986	81	12.3
1985	61	9.2
1984	59	9.4
1983	61	10.0
1982	76	12.1
1981	70	11.2
1980	78	13.1
1979	75	13.3
1978	73	13.5
1977	81	15.1

<sup>2</sup> Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Efforts to reduce infant mortality are guided by the national goal which states that “by the Year 2000, the national infant mortality rate (deaths for all babies up to one year of age) should be reduced to no more than seven deaths per 1,000 live births. No county and no racial group of the population should have an infant mortality rate in excess of 12 deaths per 1,000 live births.”

American Indians have the highest infant mortality rate (28.1 per 1,000 live births) among all racial groups for the three-year period of 1995 -1997. The second highest rate occurs in African Americans (16.5 per 1,000 live births). The rate among Whites is 7.5 per 1,000 live births, for Asian/Pacific Islanders is 5.7 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality for American Indians and Whites increased in the period 1995 -1997 as compared to the three-year period 1992-1994. The rate among American Indians increased from 16.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 -1994 to 28.1 deaths per 1,000 in 1995 -1997. The rate among Whites increased slightly in the period 1995 -1997 to 7.5 deaths per 1,000 live births from 7.3 deaths per 1,000 births during the period 1992 -1994. However, the rest of the racial groups experienced a decrease in infant mortality rates among these two three-year periods.

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT INFANT MORTALITY BY RACE**

	1992 - 1994		1995 - 1997	
	Number	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>3</sup>
All Races	202	11.1	183	10.4
White	77	7.3	76	7.5
African American	96	19.8	75	16.5
American Indian	17	16.5	21	28.1
Asian/Pac. Islander	10	6.2	9	5.7

<sup>3</sup> Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Infant mortality was the highest in Phillips and Near North communities and lowest in Calhoun Isles, Longfellow and Southwest communities.

**MINNEAPOLIS INFANT MORTALITY BY AREA OF RESIDENCE  
1995 – 1997**

	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
Camden	12	7.8
Northeast	21	13.9
Near North	39	16.2
Central	4	7.6
University	8	9.5
Calhoun Isles	5	6.2
Phillips	25	17.9
Powderhorn	27	8.7
Longfellow	6	5.5
Nokomis	13	7.6
Southwest	14	6.4
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>10.4</b>

Infant deaths are further classified as being either neonatal (deaths in the first 27 days of life) or post neonatal (deaths of children ages 28 days to less than one year). Neonatal deaths are usually associated with unhealthy conditions during pregnancy and events surrounding birth such as preterm delivery or low birth weight. The Year 2000 national goal for neonatal deaths states, "there should be no more than 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births." During the current three-year period 1995 – 1997, the average neonatal death rate in Minneapolis is 5.2. Women who did not receive adequate prenatal care may contribute to this neonatal death rate.

Postneonatal mortality is more often associated with infectious disease and physical, socioeconomic and environmental factors. The average postneonatal mortality for the current period is 5.2 deaths per 1,000 live births.

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT NEONATAL AND POSTNEONATAL  
MORTALITY RATES  
1977 – 1997**

Three Year Period	Neonatal Mortality Rate <sup>2</sup>	Postneonatal Mortality Rate <sup>2</sup>
1995 – 97	5.2	5.2
1994 – 96	6.1	4.7
1993 – 95	6.1	5.0
1992 – 94	6.7	4.3
1991 – 93	7.2	4.9
1990 – 92	7.0	5.3
1989 – 91	6.6	5.3
1988 – 90	6.7	4.7
1987 – 89	7.0	4.6
1986 – 88	7.2	4.9
1985 – 87	6.5	4.9
1984 – 86	6.0	4.4
1983 – 85	5.6	3.9
1982 – 84	5.9	4.5
1981 – 83	6.7	4.5
1980 – 82	7.5	4.7
1979 – 81	8.2	4.9
1978 – 80	8.7	4.7
1977 – 79	9.3	4.7

Three major causes of death accounted for 73.9 percent of all infant deaths. Conditions originating in the prenatal period are the major cause of neonatal deaths. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is the major cause of postneonatal deaths. The other leading cause of infant deaths is congenital anomalies.

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT INFANT DEATHS BY CAUSE**

	1992 - 1994		1995 – 1997	
	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>
All Causes	202	11.1	183	10.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	83	4.5	72	4.1
Congenital anomalies	39	2.1	43	2.4
Symptoms & Ill Defined Causes (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome)	33	1.8	27	1.5
All Other Causes	47	2.6	41	2.3

**Deaths**

Total deaths among Minneapolis residents decreased from 3,522 in 1996 to 3,249 in 1997. The number of deaths per 1,000 population was 9.0 in 1997. The overall death rate has fluctuated around 10 deaths per 1,000 for the last 8 years.

**MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT DEATHS  
1977 - 1997**

Year	Number	Rate <sup>3</sup>
1997	3,249	9.0
1996	3,522	9.7
1995	3,630	9.9
1994	3,642	9.9
1993	3,772	10.2
1992	3,577	9.8
1991	3,704	10.0
1990	3,624	9.8
1989	3,652	10.0
1988	3,853	10.8
1987	3,930	10.9
1986	3,916	10.9
1985	3,934	10.9
1984	3,925	10.8
1983	3,980	10.9
1982	3,977	10.9
1981	4,043	11.0
1980	4,218	11.4
1979	4,238	11.5
1978	4,381	11.8
1977	4,550	12.5

<sup>1</sup> Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

<sup>2</sup> Three-year average number of deaths per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup> Number of deaths per 1,000 population.

## Leading Causes of Death

Malignant neoplasm (cancer), heart disease and cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) continue to be the leading causes of death in Minneapolis, accounting for 49.6 percent of 1997 deaths.

### LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH – MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENTS NUMBER AND PERCENT OF TOTAL DEATHS 1996 AND 1997

	1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Causes	3,522	100.0	3,249	100.0
Diseases of the Heart	787	22.3	672	20.7
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	720	20.4	698	21.5
Cerebrovascular Diseases	265	7.5	241	7.4
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	172	4.9	157	4.8
Unintentional Injury	145	4.1	144	4.4
Motor Vehicle	29	0.8	24	0.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	119	3.4	132	4.1
Influenza	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pneumonia	119	3.4	132	4.1
Diabetes Mellitus	109	3.1	86	2.6
HIV Related	84	2.4	29	0.9
Homicide	71	2.0	55	1.7
Suicide	56	1.6	37	1.1
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	43	1.2	31	1.0
Arteriosclerosis	17	0.5	18	0.6
All Other Causes	934	26.5	925	28.5

The Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support, together with Hennepin County Health Department, conducted a household survey of over 10,000 Hennepin County adults (aged 18 years or older). Data from this study, Survey of the Health of Adults, the Population, and the Environment (SHAPE), provide health-related information and risk factors for Minneapolis and suburban Hennepin County. The risk factors shown below are associated with the ten leading causes of premature death.

The results presented in the risk factor table show that Minneapolis and Hennepin County adults are high risk from hypertension, smoking, obesity and acute drinking. As seen in the table Minneapolis adults are at a higher risk when compared to the adults of Hennepin County among all the categories mentioned in the table.

### BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS OF MINNEAPOLIS AND HENNEPIN COUNTY ADULTS 1997

Percent at Risk of Premature Death for:	Minneapolis	Hennepin County
Lack of Seat Belt Use	13.4	12.3
Hypertension	16.5	15.9
Smoking	25.1	21.2
Obesity	25.3	25.1
Acute Drinking	23.4	19.9
Chronic Drinking	4.4	3.7
Drinking and Driving	4.4	3.5

For more information about the SHAPE project, see *SHAPE 1998: Initial Findings*.

Deaths and injuries due to motor vehicle accidents continue to be a health problem with many potential preventive solutions. The lack of seat belt use has decreased from 66.5 percent in 1984 to 12.3 percent in 1997.

The national Year 2000 injury prevention objectives give priority to reducing deaths from motor vehicles and home injuries, especially among children. The Year 2000 goal is to reduce the motor vehicle death rate for children under 15 years of age to no greater than 5.5 per 100,000. In Minneapolis, the three-year 1994 – 1996 rate was 6.2 deaths per 100,000.

The tables given below list the leading causes of death by age group for the three-year period 1995 – 1997.

### LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENT DEATHS 1995 – 1997

1 – 4 Years	Number	Percent
All Causes	22	100.0
Unintentional Injury	7	31.9
Homicide	4	18.1
Motor Vehicle	2	9.1
Others	9	40.9

5 – 14 Years	Number	Percent
All Causes	34	100.0
Unintentional Injury	8	23.5
Motor Vehicle	6	17.6
Homicide	9	26.4
Malignant Neoplasms	5	14.7
Others	6	17.6

15 – 24 Years	Number	Percent
All Causes	147	100.0
Homicide	77	52.4
Unintentional Injury	26	17.7
Motor Vehicle	12	8.2
Suicide	19	12.9
Diseases of the Heart	4	2.7
Others	9	6.1



<b>25 – 44 Years</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
All Causes	825	100.0
HIV Related	184	22.3
Unintentional Injury	114	13.8
Motor Vehicle	27	3.3
Suicide	80	9.7
Diseases of the Heart	85	10.3
Malignant Neoplasms	89	10.8
Homicide	88	10.7
Chronic Liver Disease and Chirrhosis	20	2.4
Others	138	16.7

<b>45 – 64 Years</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
All Causes	1,445	100.0
Malignant Neoplasms	468	32.4
Diseases of the Heart	283	19.6
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	56	3.9
Unintentional Injury	64	4.4
Motor Vehicle	16	1.1
HIV Related	46	3.2
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	55	3.8
Diabetes	54	3.7
Cerebrovascular Disease	53	3.7
Others	350	24.2

<b>65 and Older</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
All Causes	7,736	100.0
Diseases of the Heart	1,886	24.4
Malignant Neoplasms	1,550	20.0
Cerebrovascular Disease	734	9.5
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	450	5.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	358	4.6
Unintentional Injury	261	3.4
Motor Vehicle	17	0.2
Diabetes	221	2.9
Others	2,259	29.2

Unintentional injuries and violent deaths continue to be the leading causes of death for children and young adults under the age of 25. Accidents, homicide and suicide accounted for 83.7 percent of all deaths to persons 1-24 years of age during the period of 1995 – 1997. Homicide was the major cause of death for residents 15-24 years of age. This is a reflection of the stress and violence experienced by many young adults in our community.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection (HIV) is now the leading cause of death for Minneapolis residents ages 25-44 years. For the three-year period 1995 – 1997, 184 deaths or 22.3 percent of all deaths in this age group were HIV related. Injuries, intentional or unintentional, are another major cause of death in the 25-44 age group.

The leading causes of death in the 45-64 age group are cancer and heart disease. In the age group 65 years and over, heart disease, cancer and cerebrovascular disease are the leading causes of death. Accidents, primarily from falls, are a major cause of death particularly in persons 85 years and older.

### **Selected Reportable Diseases**

Minnesota State Law requires the reporting of certain communicable diseases. Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis (all forms) continue to be the most frequently occurring of those reported.

The national objectives for the Year 2000, as stated in the Health Communities 2000 Model Standards, sets a goal of reducing gonorrhea to an incidence of no more than 225 cases per 100,000. In 1997, there were 1,379 reported cases for a rate of 381.3 per 100,000 population.

AIDS is another frequently reported communicable disease. The reported new AIDS cases in 1997 are 82. Minneapolis continues to have the majority of the reported cases, when compared to the remainder of the state.

### **SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASES**

#### **MINNEAPOLIS**

1995 – 1997

	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
AIDS	189	123	82
Amebiasis	7	18	13
Campylobacter	88	59	127
Chlamydia	1,926	1,691	2,389
Encephalitis	1	0	1
Giardiasis	159	214	231
Gonorrhea	1,682	1,436	1,379
Hemophilus Influenzae Invasive Disease	9	2	7
Hepatitis A	42	25	47
Hepatitis B	39	44	19
Unspecified	0	0	0
Lyme Disease	17	9	7
Malaria	3	2	10
Meningococcal Disease	3	4	0
Mumps	0	0	1
Pertussis	25	32	55
Rabies (Animal)	0	0	0
Rubella	0	0	0
Rubeola	1	3	0
Salmonellosis	62	50	65
Shigellosis	37	35	29
Syphilis (all forms)	87	49	48
Tetanus	1	0	0
Toxic Shock Syndrome	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	48	69	67
Yersiniosis	2	3	4

### **Immunization Status**

School records for the 1997-1998 school year indicate that approximately 94 percent of the children in grades K-12 have all necessary immunizations compared to a 95.6 percent immunization rate in 1996-1997 school year. This percentage includes children in public and non-public schools throughout the city. The number of children vaccinated has remained relatively stable since 1980, when state law first required all children except those with exemptions be fully immunized.

The percentage of children immunized is an important measure of a community's protection against some of the major preventable diseases. Minneapolis school district records indicate the percent of students who are fully immunized against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) (94.0 percent), polio (94.4 percent), measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) (96.9 percent).

The national immunization goal for the Year 2000 states that at least 95 percent of children entering kindergarten or first grade should be immunized against measles, mumps, rubella, polio and diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. Immunization rates among the kindergarten population had been decreasing in the past several years. The Immunization Action Plan (IAP) has targeted activities in five areas of Minneapolis defined by zip codes where immunization rates are the lowest. Outreach strategies have been offered including immunization clinics, information to service providers and assistance with status review of immunization records. The rates of immunization for kindergarten 1997-1998 school year have a significant decrease as compared to the rates for kindergarten in 1996-1997 school year.

**IMMUNIZATION STATUS BY GRADE LEVEL  
REPORTED FOR MINNEAPOLIS  
1997-1998 SCHOOL YEAR**

	Percent Fully Immunized		
	DPT	Polio	MMR <sup>1</sup>
Kindergarten	81.7	82.6	90.4
1 – 12	95.5	96.2	97.9
Total	94.0	94.4	96.9

<sup>1</sup> MMR stands for immunizations for Measles, Mumps and Rubella.

Source: Minnesota Department of Health,  
Immunization Unit.

**SELECTED PROVIDERS OF COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES**

**Way to Grow**

Camden's Future, 1200 37<sup>th</sup> Ave. N. (Camden)  
Central Village, 2000 So. 5<sup>th</sup> St. (University)  
Longfellow, 3017 E. 31<sup>st</sup> St. (Longfellow)  
Northside Family Connection, 1120 Oliver Ave. N. (Near North)  
Northeast Strong Together (NEST), 342 13<sup>th</sup> Ave. N.E. (Northeast)  
Phillips TLC, 1433 Franklin Ave. E. (Phillips)  
Powderhorn Family Network, 310 E. 38<sup>th</sup> St. (Powderhorn)  
Southwest Family Room, 4101 Harriet Ave. S. (Southwest)

**Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support  
School Based Clinics**

Henry High School, 2020 43<sup>rd</sup> Ave. N. (Camden)  
Edison High School, 700 22<sup>nd</sup> Ave. N.E. (Northeast)  
Northeast Middle School, 2955 N.E. Hayes (Northeast)  
South High School, 3131 19<sup>th</sup> Ave. S. (Powderhorn)  
Roosevelt High School, 4029 28<sup>th</sup> Ave. S. (Nokomis)  
Washburn High School, 201 W. 49<sup>th</sup> St. (Southwest)  
Plymouth Youth Center, 2301 Oliver Ave. N. (Near North)

**Community Clinics**

Fremont Community Health Center, 3300 Fremont Ave. N. (Camden)  
Pilot City Health Center, 1349 Penn Ave. N. (Near North)  
Central Avenue Clinic, 2610 Central Ave. N.E. (Northeast)  
Cedar-Riverside People's Center, 2000 5<sup>th</sup> St. S. (University)  
Planned Parenthood, 1200 Lagoon Ave. S. (Calhoun Isles)  
Uptown Community Clinic, 2431 Hennepin Ave. (Calhoun Isles)  
Community-University Health Care Center,  
2001 Bloomington Ave. (Phillips)  
Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, 1315 E. 24<sup>th</sup> St. (Phillips)  
Teen Age Medical Services (TAMS), 2425 Chicago Ave. (Phillips)  
Southside Community Clinic, 4730 Chicago Ave. S. (Nokomis)  
Sheridan Women & Children's Clinic, 342-13<sup>th</sup> Ave. N.E.  
(Northeast)  
Green Central Community Clinic, 324 E. 35<sup>th</sup> St. (Powderhorn)  
Glenwood Lyndale Community Clinic, 503 Bryant Ave. N.  
(Near North)  
Birth Partners/Smiley Clinic, 2615 E. Franklin (Longfellow)  
Family Medical Center, 5 West Lake St. (Powderhorn)

For more information on community clinics, call 489-CARE.

For more information on children's dental clinics, call 489-CARE.



## Police

**The total of all crimes reported in Minneapolis increased by 5 percent in 1997 over 1996. Part I Crimes are generally more serious offenses and are followed more closely as an indicator of crime trends. Overall, these offenses increased 1.5 percent over last year. The homicide and arson reported rates have decreased considerably.**

These crime data are organized using Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) criteria, where only the most serious offense in a multiple offense incident is tabulated. The Uniform Crime Report is governed by national standards established by the U.S. Department of Justice. It is the official statement and reporting method of the Minneapolis Police Department and all other police departments and law enforcement agencies across the country.

In 1997, Part I crimes (generally more serious crimes) increased 1.5 percent over 1996, with a 0.2 percent increase in arrests for these offenses. Part II crimes (generally less serious crimes) increased 8.8 percent over 1996, with a 14.7 percent increase in arrests for these offenses.

### Homicides

Minneapolis recorded 58 homicides during 1997, down from a peak of 97 reported during 1995. This was a decrease of 40 percent in two years.

### Criminal Sexual Conduct

There were 569 reports of forcible rape during 1997. This is 1.6 percent higher than the 560 offenses reported in 1996. Reports of prostitution increased 64.5 percent in 1997 with 678 reported offenses in 1996 and 1,115 reported offenses in 1997. Other sex offenses totaled 847 during 1997, up 13.2 percent from 1996. Arrests for forcible rape decreased 12.6 percent while arrests for prostitution and other sex offenses increased 68.3 percent and 15.8 percent respectively.

### Robbery

There were 3,326 reports of robbery during 1997, up 1.8 percent from 1996. Arrests for robbery in 1997 decreased 5.3 percent compared to 1996.

### Assault

There were 2,861 reports of aggravated assault during 1997, a decrease of 4.6 percent compared to 1996. Reports of simple assaults totaled 13,558 in 1997, an increase of 0.1 percent over the 1996 total. Arrests for aggravated assault increased by 0.4 percent from 1996 to 1997, with arrests for simple assault decreasing by 3.4 percent. Aggravated assaults averaged 2,902 per year over the past five years, and simple assaults reported averaged just over 12,600.

### Burglary

Burglary offenses (both residential and non-residential) increased 7.2 percent between 1996 and 1997. There were 8,275 burglary offenses reported in 1997, compared to 7,717 in 1996. Arrests for burglary, however, increased by 9.1 percent from 1996 to 1997. There has been an average of over 8,486 burglaries reported annually over the past five years.

### Motor Vehicle Theft

A total of 5,827 motor vehicle thefts were reported during 1997. This is an increase of 2.3 percent from 1996. Arrests for motor vehicle theft showed an increase of 5.9 percent over the same period. Reports of motor vehicle theft averaged over 5,178 each year over the past five years.

### Vandalism

The number of vandalism offenses totaled 8,301 in 1997, a 5.8 percent increase over the 1996 total. However, vandalism arrests decreased by 1.6 percent over the previous year. An average of 8,324 vandalism offenses were reported during each of the last five years.

The following tables show 1993-1997 data, and compare the number of reported UCR offenses and arrests for 1996 and 1997.

### Profile of Police Service Demand

City policing entails much more than law enforcement and control of crime. Police are called upon to resolve family problems, deal with various other citizen conflicts, and to respond to a miscellany of noncriminal emergencies, many of which pose a serious threat to persons and property.

The following information on citizen calls for assistance reveal a great deal about the nature of urban policing.

Police Service Calls for the last ten years reflect a gradual increase in the rate of calls. However, in 1997, the number of calls decreased slightly. In 1990, the department instituted a telephone report line called Tele-Serv in order to reduce the need to send a squad to every call. Tele-Serv calls are still a small portion of all calls that are received.

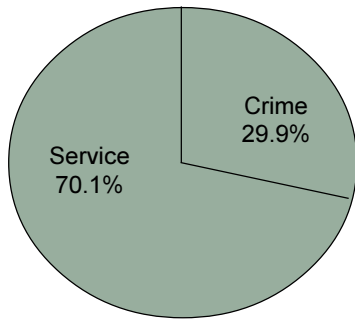
**MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE POLICE, 1993-1997**  
**UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS BASIS**

<b>Major Offenses UCR (Part I)</b>						<b>% Change</b>	<b>5 Year</b>
<b>Offense Classification</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1996-97</b>	<b>Average</b>
Criminal Homicide	58	62	97	83	58	-30.1	72
Forcible Rape	571	626	604	560	569	1.6	586
Robbery	3,197	3,472	3,577	3,268	3,326	1.8	3,368
Aggravated Assault	2,755	3,023	2,873	2,999	2,861	-4.6	2,902
Burglary	9,442	8,927	8,071	7,717	8,274	7.2	8,486
Larceny-Theft	20,178	21,463	21,816	20,789	20,917	0.6	21,033
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,700	4,227	5,441	5,694	5,827	2.3	5,178
Arson	507	450	449	496	391	-21.2	459
<b>Total Major Offenses Reported</b>	<b>41,408</b>	<b>42,250</b>	<b>42,928</b>	<b>41,606</b>	<b>42,223</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>42,083</b>
<b>Other Offenses UCR (Part II)</b>							
Simple Assault	11,552	12,359	11,989	13,541	13,558	0.1	12,600
Vandalism	8,555	8,734	8,183	7,845	8,301	5.8	8,324
Weapons Violation	650	838	1,049	940	914	-2.8	878
Prostitution	927	880	555	678	1,115	64.5	831
Sex Offenses	927	903	808	748	847	13.2	847
Narcotic Drug Laws	2,133	2,764	2,737	2,794	3,259	16.6	2,737
Driving Under Influence	1,769	2,012	1,680	1,362	1,314	-3.5	1,627
All Other Part II	8,733	10,243	11,176	10,727	12,728	18.7	10,721
<b>Total Part II</b>	<b>35,246</b>	<b>38,733</b>	<b>38,177</b>	<b>38,635</b>	<b>42,036</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>38,565</b>
<b>Total All Crimes</b>	<b>76,654</b>	<b>80,973</b>	<b>81,105</b>	<b>80,241</b>	<b>84,259</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>80,646</b>

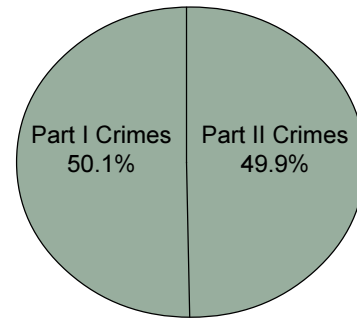
**TOTAL PERSONS ARRESTED 1993-1997**

<b>Major Offenses (UCR Part I)</b>						<b>% Change</b>	<b>5-Year</b>
<b>Offense Classification</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1996-97</b>	<b>Average</b>
Criminal Homicide	66	67	131	71	40	-43.7	75
Forcible Rape	209	212	213	191	167	-12.6	198
Robbery	695	658	634	623	590	-5.3	640
Aggravated Assault	1,032	1,177	1,172	1,079	1,083	0.4	1,109
Burglary	575	616	532	503	549	9.1	555
Larceny	2,409	2,265	2,242	2,052	2,067	0.7	2,207
Motor Vehicle Theft	940	830	1,065	844	894	5.9	915
Arson	48	31	22	31	16	-48.4	30
<b>Total Part I Arrests</b>	<b>5,974</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>6,551</b>	<b>5,394</b>	<b>5,406</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5836</b>
<b>Other Offenses (UCR Part II)</b>							
Simple Assault	4,781	4,921	4,955	4,784	4,620	-3.4	4,812
Vandalism	1,067	1,115	724	1,337	1,315	-1.6	1,112
Weapons Violations	779	838	1,285	939	892	-5.0	947
Prostitution	1,254	1,175	901	1,020	1,717	68.3	1,213
Other Sex Offenses	91	97	112	95	110	15.8	101
Narcotic/Drug Laws	2,381	3,099	3,150	2,811	3,048	8.4	2,898
Driving Under Influence	1,879	2,089	1,443	1,369	1,319	-3.7	1,620
Other Part II Offenses	7,677	9,827	10,516	11,320	14,123	24.8	10,693
<b>Total Part II Arrests</b>	<b>19,909</b>	<b>23,161</b>	<b>22,086</b>	<b>23,675</b>	<b>27,144</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>23,195</b>
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>25,883</b>	<b>29,017</b>	<b>29,637</b>	<b>29,069</b>	<b>32,550</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>29,013</b>

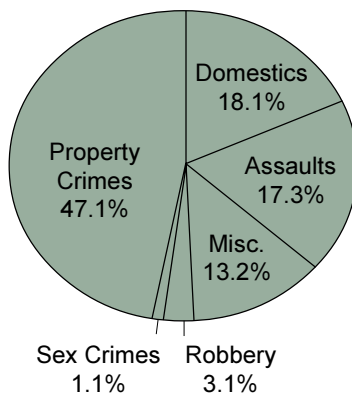
## 1997 CALL BREAKDOWN: SERVICE VS CRIME



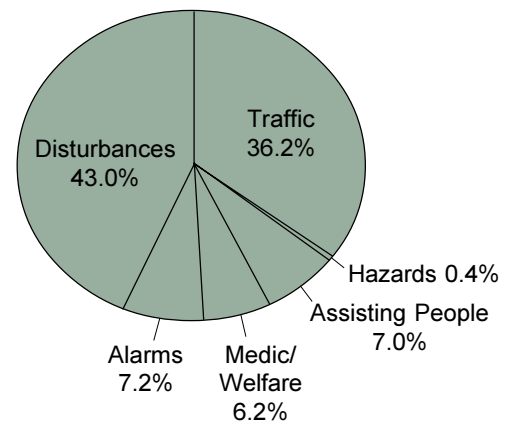
## SUMMARY OF 1997 PART I & PART II CRIME CALLS



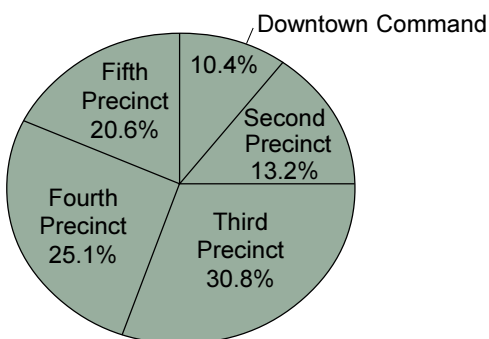
## SUMMARY OF 1997 CRIME CALLS



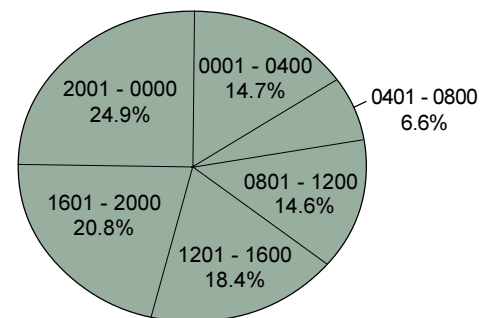
## SUMMARY OF 1997 SERVICE CALLS



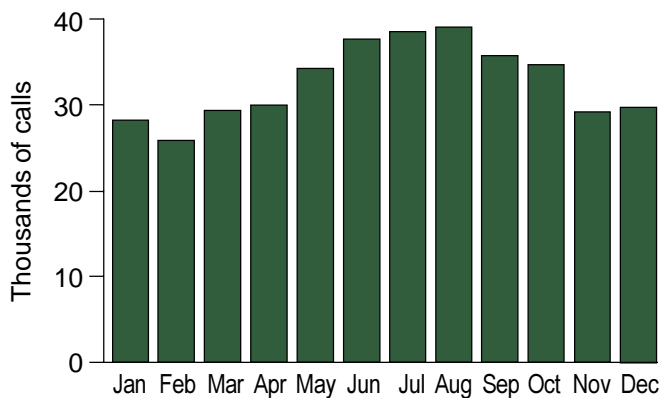
## POLICE CALLS FOR SERVICE DISPATCHED BY PRECINCT, 1997



## POLICE CALLS FOR SERVICE DISPATCHED BY TIME OF DAY, 1997

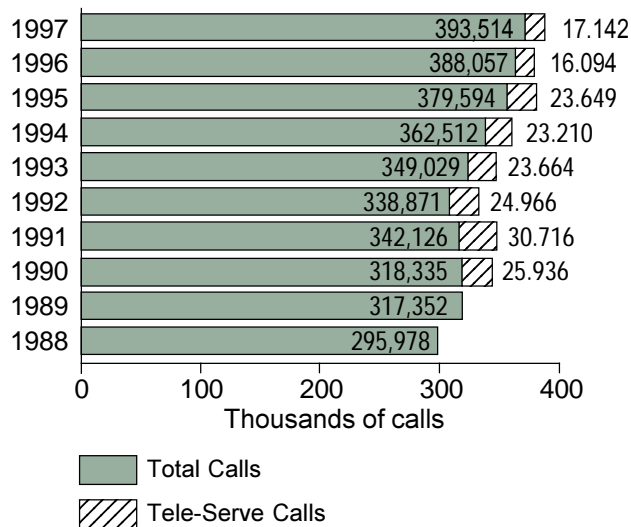


### CALLS FOR SERVICE DISPATCHED BY MONTH, 1997



January	28,328	7.20%
February	26,053	6.62%
March	29,542	7.51%
April	30,009	7.63%
May	34,392	8.74%
June	37,788	9.60%
July	38,608	9.81%
August	39,200	9.96%
September	35,776	9.09%
October	34,806	8.84%
November	29,210	7.42%
December	29,802	7.57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>393,514</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### TOTAL CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE PROCESSED BY THE MINNEAPOLIS EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER 1988 - 1997



### Crime Prevention, Problem Solving and Call Reduction Programs

Through Community Crime Prevention (CCP)/SAFE and RECAP, the Police Department offers people who live and work in the city a variety of ways of preventing crime, addressing neighborhood problems and reducing calls for police service. CCP/SAFE features a unique combination of highly skilled civilian crime prevention specialists and specially-assigned uniformed officers who work as "SAFE Teams" throughout the city. RECAP is staffed by specially-trained officers and civilian support staff.

#### CCP/SAFE Activities

##### Block/Apartment Club/Network Organizing (Neighborhood Watch)

Neighbors living on the same or nearby blocks or in the same building learn to watch out for and work with each other to report criminal and suspicious activity to the police. They also take responsibility for the quality of life in their area and work to build a sense of community through a variety of activities. Each group is coordinated by one or more trained volunteer leaders. It is estimated that the number of block/apartment club meetings and social events totaled 2,040 with an attendance of 56,059 for 1997. A total of 486 new leaders were trained.

##### Neighborhood Problem Solving (SAFE)

Staff assist residents in addressing such disruptive problems as drug dealing, loud parties, poorly maintained property, prostitution or unsupervised youth. It is estimated that the number of complex neighborhood problems addressed was 627 for 1997; many other less complex issues were also handled.

##### McGruff Houses

Screened and trained volunteers agree to let young children into their homes and provide assistance in emergency situations such as being locked out, lost, hurt, threatened or followed. In 1997, 64 new McGruff Houses were added.

##### Personal Safety Workshops

In two-hour workshops, self-defense experts and specially-trained officers discuss using the 911 system, weapons, street safety, avoiding and de-escalating confrontations, and defensive tactics. Less formal presentations are also offered. Some 5,617 people attended 167 personal safety workshops/presentations in 1997.

##### Home Security Demonstrations

Specially trained officers demonstrate affordable ways to increase the security of homes and protect against burglary. About 280 people attended 19 home security workshops/presentations in 1997.

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### **Security Checks**

Specially-trained officers visit people in their homes and businesses to assess security and make prioritized recommendations. In 1997, 424 checks were completed.

### **Block Connections**

This program, open to trained block leaders, funds various small-scale, grassroots projects that build community through such activities as planting gardens, beautifying boulevards, cleaning alleys, providing activities for children, etc. Applicants can either design their own projects or apply for "E-Z" grants in which the steps and budget are predetermined. In 1997, the program reached more people than ever when 23 original projects and 36 "E-Z" grants were allocated, a total of \$52,501.

### **Incentives for New Block Clubs**

New block clubs/networks with trained leaders are eligible to receive up to 5 motion detector lights or Watch Force signs. The signs can be installed by the Public Works Department on existing poles or by residents on private property. In 1997, 180 residents received security lighting, and 29 block clubs received Watch Force signs.

### **Operation Identification**

Participants in this nation-wide program receive a unique number to mark on property. This deters theft and aids in recovery of stolen items. There were approximately 350 new enrollees in 1997.

### **Crime Alerts**

Upon becoming aware of a crime pattern, staff can distribute special flyers discussing the crime problem and prevention information. In 1997, 101 Crime Alert Bulletins were issued and 25,667 flyers were distributed.

### **Crime Prevention for Businesses**

Staff regularly meet with business representatives to discuss their unique crime concerns such as robbery, shoplifting, and employee theft. There were 150 meetings with 2,094 participants in 1997.

### **Rental Property Owner Education**

Owners and managers of rental property learn management techniques, how to deal with illegal activities, and how to organize for crime prevention. Staff offer individual meetings with property owners and managers and their associations as well as 8 hour workshops that are the first phase of the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program. The attendance at 110 meetings was 1,602 in 1997.

### **Presentations to Youth**

Officers and civilians present crime prevention information to 9th grade youth through the Juvenile Crime Prevention Curriculum in the public schools and to many other classes and groups of various ages as requested. There were 303 presentations with an attendance of 7,229 in 1997.

### **Sex Offender Community Notification**

The Sex Offender Community Notification law took effect on January 1, 1997. Under its terms, community meetings must be held when the most serious (Level 3) sex offenders are released from custody, either on parole or at the end of sentence. In 1997, 1,228 people attended 3 community meetings.

Call 673-3015 for further information.

Note: Due to limitations in the reporting system, activity figures may not be exact.

### **RECAP Activities**

#### **Solving Chronic Problems**

A specially trained officer addresses chronic problems that generate many calls for police service. He or she analyzes the number and nature of calls to specific locations and develops individualized work plans for each address, often working jointly with the SAFE team in the area. In 1997, 270 addresses were targeted and calls for service were reduced by 3,051, compared to the previous year.

#### **Commercial Security**

A specially trained officer provides training to businesses on a variety of topics such as shoplifting, robbery of business, workplace violence, personal safety and crime prevention through environmental design. Business security checks are also provided. In 1997, 54 training sessions were attended by 1,785 people and 33 security checks were completed.

#### **Shoplifting Reduction**

A specially trained officer studies shoplifting cases where the total value of the property taken is under \$200. He or she searches for repeat offenders and aggregates their offenses so they can be charged at a higher level. In 1997, 2,890 cases were researched which resulted in 69 felony charges, 197 gross misdemeanor charges, and 826 misdemeanor charges. In addition, 403 first-time offenders were sent to conduct modification classes, with a recidism rate of 7 percent.

#### **Nuisance Ordinance and Nuisance Law Enforcement**

Staff researches CAPRS and RECAP data bases for conduct which violates state law or city ordinances. This information is forwarded to SAFE to help resolve livability issues in neighborhoods. In 1997, SAFE officers reviewed 866 licensed properties, sent out 346 first notices and 46 second notices of violations, and referred 3 properties to the County Attorney for license revocation. An additional 12 properties were referred to the County Attorney for other action. Officers also reviewed 94 homesteaded properties and referred 30 of these to the County Attorney for action.

Call 673-3045 for further information.



## Fire

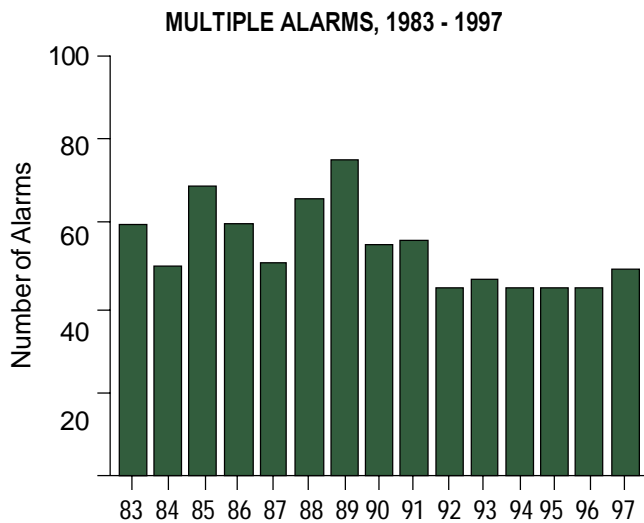
The Minneapolis Fire Department responded to 1,201 fires in 1997. This represents a 14 percent increase in fires compared to 1996. Fire loss in 1997 was placed at \$8.8 million, a 16.1 percent decrease from 1996. The Minneapolis Fire Department responded to 22,265 calls for Emergency Medical Service (EMS) in 1997, an average of 61 EMS calls per day.

### Fires and Alarms

The Minneapolis Fire Department has 20 fire stations located throughout the city, and a Fire Training Facility located at 37th Avenue and Marshall St. N.E. The department's typical response to a fire alarm is three engine companies, two ladder companies and a Battalion Chief. If additional resources are necessary and a second alarm response is indicated, two engine companies, two ladder companies, a salvage truck, a mobile command van, a Battalion Chief and a Deputy Chief are dispatched to the scene.

The Minneapolis Fire Department responded to 10,669 alarms during 1997, a 2.0 percent decrease from the previous year. There were 50 multiple alarms in 1997, a 25 percent increase from 1996.

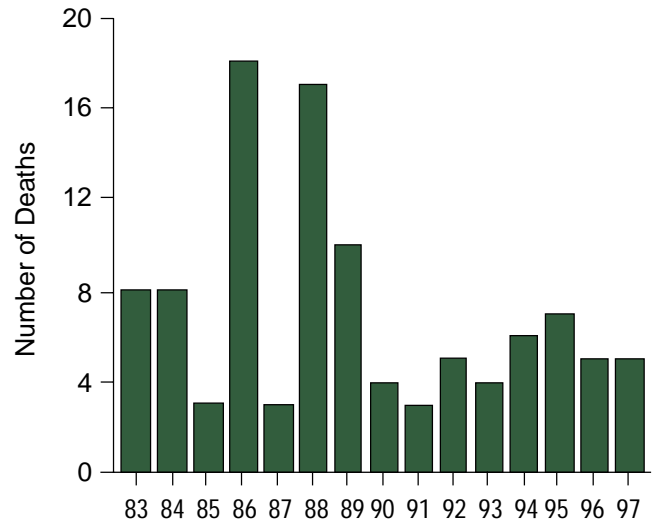
Civilian deaths due to fires remained at five during 1997. Civilian injuries from fires increased 127 percent in 1997.



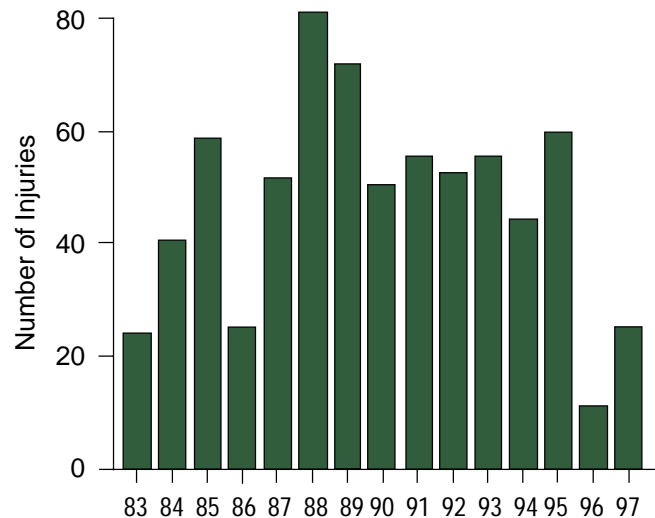
**SUMMARY OF FIRES AND ALARMS, 1997**

	Number	Estimated Loss
Fires in building	585	\$7,697,400
Fires in vehicles	625	\$1,144,078
Fires in rubbish, grass, outside buildings	1,041	
False and silent alarms	5,195	
Misc. alarms (smoke, steam, odors, lock in/out)	3,223	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10,669</b>	<b>\$8,841,478</b>

**CIVILIAN DEATHS DUE TO FIRE, 1983 - 1997**



**CIVILIAN INJURIES DUE TO FIRE, 1983 - 1997**



### Fire Prevention

The Minneapolis Fire Prevention Bureau continued its commitment to preventing fires from occurring, or minimizing the extent of the loss should a fire occur, through inspections for code compliance and fire prevention education. Inspections by Fire Prevention Bureau inspectors totaled 1,838 in 1997, down from 1,915 in 1996.

### Emergency Medical Service

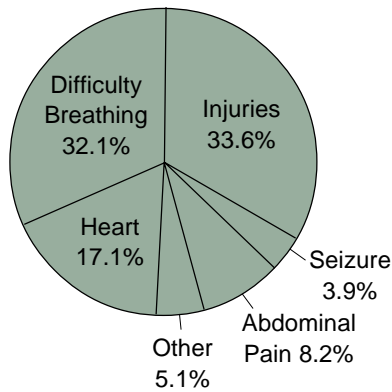
The Minneapolis Fire Department responded to 22,265 calls for Emergency Medical Service (EMS) in 1997, an average of 61 EMS calls per day.

Since 1973, medical emergency service in Minneapolis has been the joint responsibility of the Minneapolis Fire Department and the Hennepin County Emergency Medical Service. These two organizations use a "dual response" approach when responding to emergency situations. The Fire Department provides Basic Life

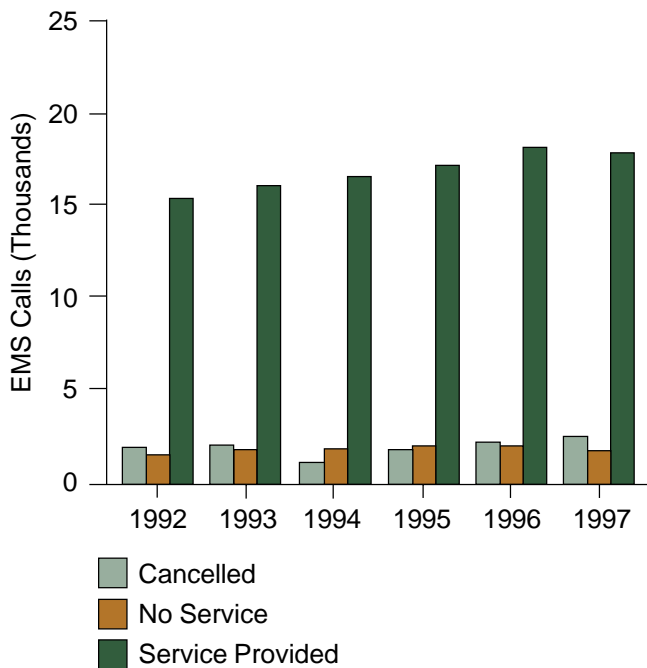


Support - all firefighters are trained Emergency Medical Technicians. The Hennepin County ambulances are staffed by trained paramedics and are equipped to provide Advanced Life Support. As soon as an emergency call is received, the closest fire company and an ambulance are dispatched. Because of the scattered fire station sites, the fire company usually arrives first (85 percent of the time in less than four minutes) and can provide immediate attention. The ambulance crew then can take over medical care when they arrive and provide transportation to a hospital. This system gets the necessary medical care on the scene as quickly as possible without the need for additional ambulances, which are expensive to equip and staff.

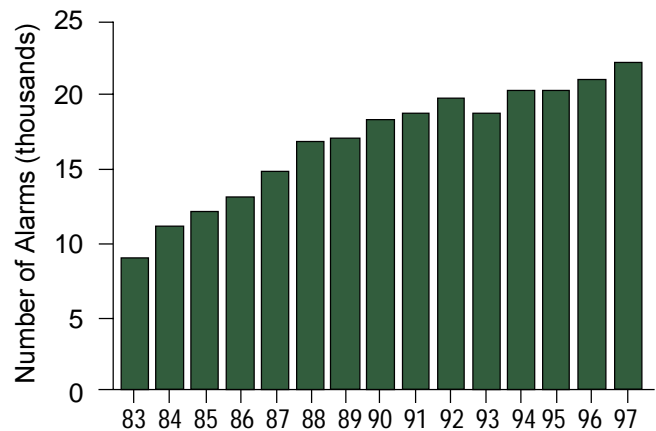
**EMERGENCY SERVICE RUNS  
WHERE SERVICE WAS PROVIDED:  
NATURE OF MEDICAL PROBLEM, 1997**



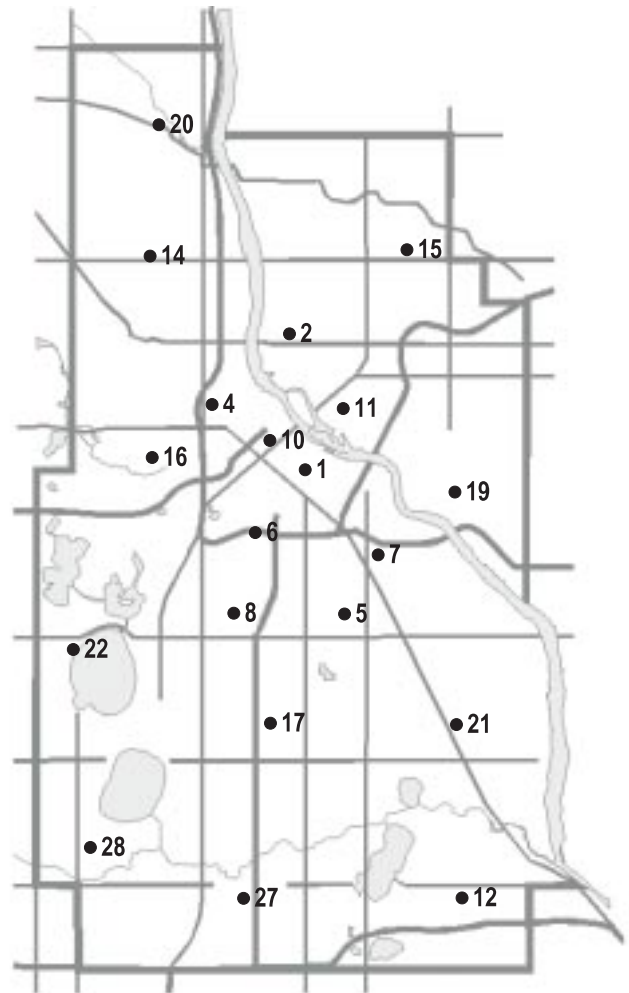
**DISPOSITION OF EMS CALLS, 1992 - 1997**



**ANNUAL MEDICAL SERVICE ALARMS, 1983 - 1997**



**MINNEAPOLIS FIRE STATIONS**



**No. Fire Station**

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 530 S. 3rd St.          | 14. 1704 - 33rd Av. N.    |
| 2. 143 - 13th Av. N.E.     | 15. 2701 Johnson St. N.E. |
| 4. 1101 N. 6th St.         | 16. 1600 Glenwood Av. N.  |
| 5. 2700 Bloomington Av. S. | 17. 330 E. 38th St.       |
| 6. 121 E. 15th St.         | 19. 200 Ontario St. S.E.  |
| 7. 2000 E. Franklin Av.    | 20. 4646 Humboldt Av. N.  |
| 8. 2749 Blaisdale Av. S.   | 21. 3209 E. 38th St.      |
| 10. 19 N. 4th St.          | 22. 3025 Market Plaza     |
| 11. 229 S.E. 6th St.       | 27. 5410 Nicollet Av. S.  |
| 12. 5401 - 33rd Av. S.     | 28. 2810 W. 50th St.      |

## Arson

There were 114 fires in Minneapolis during 1997 for which the origin was determined to be arson. This represents a 25.9 percent decrease from the total number of arson fires in 1996. The estimated dollar loss due to arson fires was placed at \$1.47 million, a decrease of 26.6 percent from 1995.

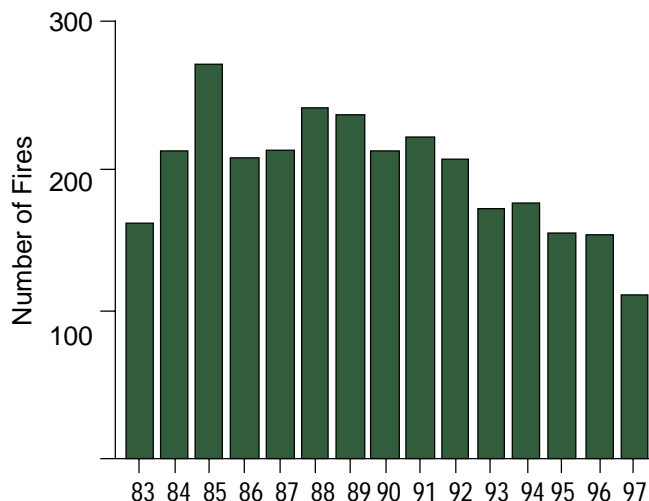
The Minneapolis Fire Department investigates all fires to determine, at a minimum, the extent of the loss and the cause of the fire. Whenever an accidental cause cannot be determined and there is some evidence that the fire may have been deliberately set, a criminal investigation is conducted by the Police Department Arson/Bomb Squad.

ARSON 1982 - 1997

1997 .....	114
1996 .....	154
1995 .....	155
1994 .....	179
1993 .....	175
1992 .....	206
1991 .....	221
1990 .....	211
1989 .....	238
1988 .....	240
1987 .....	211
1986 .....	204
1985 .....	274
1984 .....	211
1983 .....	159
1982 .....	156

While arson fires may occur in any part of the city, some areas of the city experience a higher proportion of deliberately set fires. Generally, neighborhoods near the central business district tend to have more arson fires.

ARSON FIRES, 1983 -1997



LOSSES FROM ARSON FIRES, 1983 - 1997

